09/368,989
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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:08:29 ON 11 MAR 2005)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 10:08:52 ON 11 MAR 2005

L1	3460	S	(ANTIGEN BINDING SITE)
L2	0	S	(COMPLEMENTARY DETERMING SEG?)
L3	2	S	(COMPLEMENTARY DETERMINING SEG?)
L4	0	S	L1 AND L2
L5	2376516	S	ANTIBOD?
L6	93	S	L5 AND (180 DEGREE)
L7	13825	S	L5 AND (HYDROPHOBIC?)
L8	3	S	L6 AND L7
L9	3		DUPLICATE REMOVE L8 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2003:184630 CAPLUS

ED Entered STN: 11 Mar 2003

TI A geomorphic classification of **antibody** binding sites

AU Houk, K. N.; Lee, Michelle; Schallhorn, Julie; Sugimoto, Keiki; Leach, Andrew G.

CS Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, 90095-1569, USA

SO Abstracts of Papers, 225th ACS National Meeting, New Orleans, LA, United States, March 23-27, 2003 (2003), ORGN-135 Publisher: American Chemical Society, Washington, D. C.
CODEN: 69DSA4

DT Conference; Meeting Abstract

LA English

AB The topogs. of **antibody** binding sites have been classified in analogy to familiar geomorphic features of our surroundings on earth. The 265 available **antibody** crystal structures from the Protein Data Bank were analyzed according to this scheme. The binding site topog. classification is a modified scheme based on previous schemes but using readily recognizable geomorphic descriptors. There are five categories: cave and crater (mostly hapten binders), canyon and valley (mostly peptide and carbohydrate binders) and plain (mostly protein binders). Known catalytic **antibody** structures are mainly of the cave type, providing a deep **hydrophobic** pocket for binding of organic mol. substrates and transition states. The anal. was carried out at the UCLA Visualization Portal, where the 3D structures were analyzed visually by manipulation and assessment of the surface renderings of each crystal structure with a 3D projector in a **180 degrees** concave viewing facility.

ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2003:660251 CAPLUS

DN 139:281226

ED Entered STN: 25 Aug 2003

TI Preparation of core/shell type composite particles of hydroxyapatite and liposome

IN Chu, Maoquan; Xu, Yuhong; Liu, Shupeng

PA Shanghai Jiaotong University, Peop. Rep. China

SO Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 7 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV

DT Patent

LA Chinese

IC ICM A61K047-02
ICS A61K047-46; B82B001-00; A61L027-12; A61P035-00

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CN 1374132	A	20021016	CN 2002-111131	20020322
PRAI	CN 2002-111131		20020322		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
CN 1374132	ICM	A61K047-02
	ICS	A61K047-46; B82B001-00; A61L027-12; A61P035-00

AB The core/shell type composite particle used as drug carrier is prepared by preparing liposome membrane from phospholipid, lysolipid, glycolipid, sterol, cationic lipid, detergent, and/or amphoteric polymer via film coating method; encapsulating one or more of ions solution (pH 0-14) or hydroxyapatite-forming substance Ca3(PO4)2, CaO, Ca4P2O9, NaOH, and/or NH4OH at 0-100°, and/or freezing at 0-(-**180**). **degree**. and melting at 0-100° 0-20 times; removing the un-encapsulated ions or hydroxyapatite-forming substance via column chromatog.; and allowing to react with another kinds of ions . The core/shell type composite particle may be modified with hydrophilic or **hydrophobic** polymer, ligand, **antibody**, cytokine, peptide, and/or nuclei acid during film-formation process or after formation of the core/shell type composite particle.

ST composite particle liposome hydroxyapatite drug carrier

IT Polymer morphology
(core-shell; preparation of core/shell type composite particles of hydroxyapatite and liposome)

IT Drug delivery systems
(liposomes; preparation of core/shell type composite particles of hydroxyapatite and liposome)

IT Lime (chemical)
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preparation of core/shell type composite particles of hydroxyapatite and liposome)

IT 1306-06-5, Hydroxyapatite 1310-58-3, Potassium hydroxide, biological studies 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, biological studies 7664-41-7, Ammonia, biological studies 7757-93-9, Calcium hydrogen phosphate 7758-87-4, Calcium phosphate 7790-76-3, Calcium pyrophosphate 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies 10124-37-5, Calcium nitrate
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preparation of core/shell type composite particles of hydroxyapatite and liposome)

ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1997:385684 CAPLUS
DN 127:9125
ED Entered STN: 21 Jun 1997
TI Thermosensitive biodegradable polymers based on poly(ether-ester) block copolymers
IN Cha, Younsik; Choi, Young Kweon; Bae, You Han
PA Macromed, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K009-10
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 35, 38
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9715287	A1	19970501	WO 1996-US17023	19961025
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI				
US 5702717	A	19971230	US 1995-548185	19951025
ZA 9608944	A	19970721	ZA 1996-8944	19961024
CA 2235413	AA	19970501	CA 1996-2235413	19961025
AU 9675200	A1	19970515	AU 1996-75200	19961025
EP 863745	A1	19980916	EP 1996-937727	19961025
EP 863745	B1	20040526		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 11513985	T2	19991130	JP 1996-516762	19961025
AT 267584	E	20040615	AT 1996-937727	19961025
PRAI US 1995-548185	A	19951025		
WO 1996-US17023	W	19961025		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
WO 9715287	ICM	A61K009-10
WO 9715287	ECLA	A61K009/00M4; A61K038/18G; A61K038/20B; A61K038/22G; A61K038/28; A61K047/34
US 5702717	ECLA	A61K009/00M4; A61K038/22G; A61K038/28; A61K047/34; A61K038/18G; A61K038/20B

AB A system and method for the parenteral delivery of a drug in a biodegradable polymeric matrix to a warm blood animal as a liquid with the resultant formation of a gel depot for the controlled release of the drug. The system comprises an injectable biodegradable block copolymeric drug delivery liquid having reverse thermal gelation properties. The liquid is an aqueous solution having dissolved or dispersed therein an effective amount of a drug intimately contained in a biodegradable block copolymer matrix. The copolymer has a reverse gelation temperature below the body temperature of the animal to which it is administered and is made of of (1) a **hydrophobic** A polymer block comprising a member selected from the group consisting of poly(α-hydroxy acids) and poly(ethylene carbonates) and (2) a **hydrophobic** B polymer block comprising a polyethylene glycol. The liquid is stored below the reverse gelation temperature and is parenterally administered into the animal by i.m., i.p., s.c. or similar injection. Malic acid was polymerized with D,L-lactic acid to form a carboxyl group-containing oligomeric polyester. To melt of this carboxylated copolymer

was added PEG which was predried under high vacuum at an elevated temperature and then further heated at **180.degree.** under a nitrogen atmospheric for 15 h to obtain the block copolymer of the invention. The above block copolymer wa dissolved in water and mixed with a solution of basic, heat stable platelet-derived growth factor. The drug was incorporated into the copolymer by a simultaneous dispersion and precipitation process. The precipitated copolymer containing drug particles was collected and freeze dried.

ST thermosensitive biodegradable polymer polyetherester block copolymer; platelet derived growth factor parenteral pharmaceutical; malate lactide PEG block copolymer prepn

IT **Antibodies**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(monoclonal; thermosensitive biodegradable polymers based on poly(ether-ester) block copolymers)

IT Drug delivery systems
(parenterals; thermosensitive biodegradable polymers based on poly(ether-ester) block copolymers)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polyester-, block; thermosensitive biodegradable polymers based on poly(ether-ester) block copolymers)

IT Polyesters, biological studies
Polyesters, biological studies
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polyoxyalkylene-, block; thermosensitive biodegradable polymers based on poly(ether-ester) block copolymers)

IT Antitumor agents
Enkephalins
Interleukin 2
Platelet-derived growth factors
Tumor necrosis factors
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(thermosensitive biodegradable polymers based on poly(ether-ester) block copolymers)

IT Interferons
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(α; thermosensitive biodegradable polymers based on poly(ether-ester) block copolymers)

IT Interferons
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(β; thermosensitive biodegradable polymers based on poly(ether-ester) block copolymers)

IT Interferons
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(γ; thermosensitive biodegradable polymers based on poly(ether-ester) block copolymers)

IT 190191-84-5P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(multiblock; thermosensitive biodegradable polymers based on poly(ether-ester) block copolymers)

IT 113497-67-9P 115358-21-9P 149479-29-8P 190191-83-4P 190191-85-6DP, diol derivs. 190191-86-7P 190191-87-8P 190191-88-9P 190191-89-0P 190191-90-3P 190191-91-4P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(thermosensitive biodegradable polymers based on poly(ether-ester) block copolymers)

IT 50-56-6, Oxytocin, biological studies 50-76-0, Actinomycin d 51-21-8, 5-Fluorouracil 58-82-2, Bradykinin 59-05-2, Methotrexate 1066-17-7, Colistin 1393-25-5, Secretin 1404-00-8, Mitomycin 1405-87-4, Bacitracin 1405-97-6, Gramicidin 1406-11-7, Polymixin 1407-47-2, Angiotensin 1947-37-1, Tetragastrin 5534-95-2, Pentagastrin 8011-61-8, Tyrocidine 8049-62-5, Zinc insulin 9002-60-2, Adrenocorticotrophic hormone, biological studies 9002-62-4, Prolactin, biological studies 9002-72-6, Growth hormone 9002-76-0, Gastrin 9007-12-9, Calcitonin 9007-92-5, Glucagon, biological studies 9015-94-5, Renin, biological studies 9034-39-3, Growth hormone releasing hormone 9034-40-6, Luliberin 9061-61-4, Nerve growth factor 11000-17-2, Vasopressin 11056-06-7, Bleomycin 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 20830-81-3, Daunorubicin 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 24305-27-9, TSH releasing hormone 25316-40-9, Adriamycin 33069-62-4, Taxol 41575-94-4, Carboplatin 51110-01-1, Somatostatin 60118-07-2, Endorphin 62229-50-9, Urogastrone 81627-83-0, Macrophage colony stimulating factor 83869-56-1, Granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor 114977-28-5, Taxotere 143011-72-7, Granulocyte colony stimulating factor
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(thermosensitive biodegradable polymers based on poly(ether-ester) block copolymers)

IT 107596-21-4P 112143-11-0P 168399-10-8P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(triblock; thermosensitive biodegradable polymers based on poly(ether-ester) block copolymers)

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L4             0 S L1 AND L2
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L6            93 S L5 AND (180 DEGREE)
L7         13825 S L5 AND (HYDROPHOBIC?)
L8             3 S L6 AND L7
L9             3 DUPLICATE REMOVE L8 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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